



Military Record





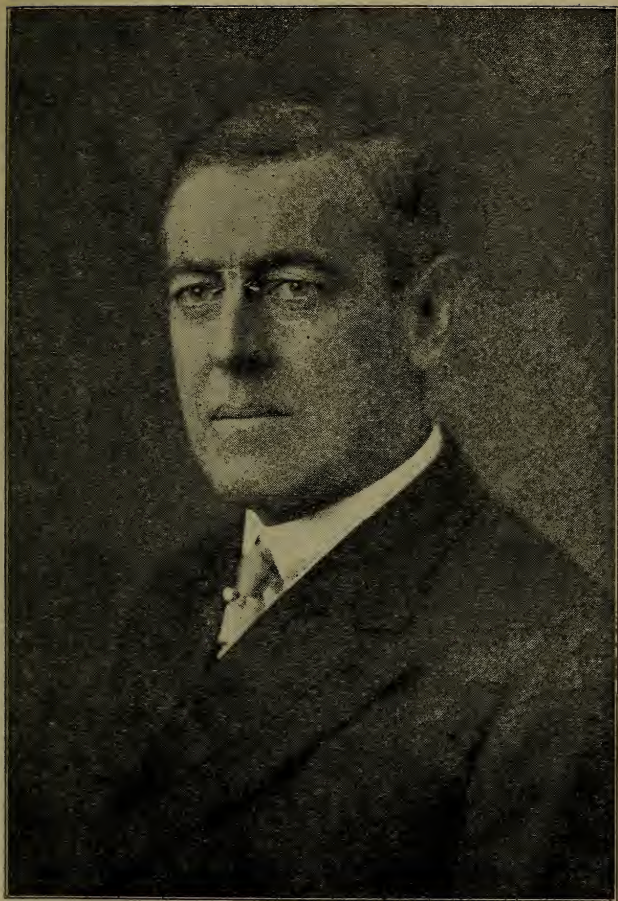
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OUR PRESIDENT

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO
PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON
AND
OFFICERS AND MEN
OF THE
UNITED STATES ARMY

COMPILED BY
JAS. McKEOWN
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR VETERAN
CHICAGO, ILL.

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McKeown, James?

My Military Record

A DIARY FOR
THE SOLDIER

CONTAINING

Duties and Deportment of
Enlisted Men

Care of the Feet

Sentry Duty

French the Soldier Should
Know

Patriotic Songs

Semaphore Signaling

PRICE 75C PER COPY

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THIS BOOK IS THE PROPERTY OF

Full Name.....

Date of Birth.....

Place of Birth.....

My Height.....My Weight.....

Date of Enlistment in Army.....

Enlisted at.....

Regiment.....

Company.....

Left.....

Arrived.....

Left.....

Arrived.....



In Case of Emergency Notify.....

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THE DUTIES AND DEPARTMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The private soldier is the company. Upon his understanding of the word obedience depends the morale of an army. Obedience without zest is worse than useless. The captain of a good, snappy company at drill is likely to be captain of an efficient company on the field of battle. The training of his company has generated a certain morale that will lead the men where others might lag behind. Days of relentless practice in ordinary drill produces this, provided the average soldier understands exactly what obedience means.

In the old days it was the custom for soldiers to be more or less individual, to depend largely on their **dramatic courage** in battle. Men rushed forth at the head of troops which were scattered this way and that, and the outcome of battles depended largely upon the individual staying power of the men. It was often difficult to decide who had won a battle.

Nowadays it is the collective soldier—the entire army of a nation—who decides battles and wars.

It is obvious that if this collective soldier were disinclined to obey orders, to endure hardships with patience, and to doubt the ability of the seniors in command, there could be no discipline, no results in warfare that could be figured out beforehand. And because of this we have drill and other forms of concerted action in order that the soldier may be taught to obey orders automatically.

At first the recruit is inclined to resent the many details he is required to observe. He feels that he is as good as the officer over him, and he doesn't understand why he should have to stand at attention while an officer speaks to him; why he should salute at all hours of the night and day and wherever he happens to be. The incomprehensibility of it all is

a puzzle to his untrained mind. Once he comprehends what it is all about he becomes an admirer of the system.

There is a real necessity for the line which is drawn between officers and enlisted men. Some critics of the Army and Navy have criticized officials for what they chose to call "snobbery." This could have only sprung from ignorance on the part of the critic. The very fact that an officer insists upon the niceties of life to this extent is proof positive that he is not the snob, and never was one. In order to obtain absolute discipline from his men he must insist that their lives be separate. Too-frequent association might dispel that idea.

I have often watched recruits during their first few days in uniform and have been amused at the attitude with which they saluted their officers. Many of them understood immediately and executed the salute with all the precision possible—others did it half-heartedly and looked disgruntled. They gazed upon the retreating form of the officer as though they were saying to themselves: "Well, he certainly thinks he's the only thing on earth."

There is no reason for such an attitude of mind. The enlisted man should remember that he is not saluting the man, but the authority he holds. He is paying his respects to the command under which he is placed. The particular officer in that uniform may be a man just like himself, but for the collective and efficient purposes of discipline they have been placed apart. The centuries have proven that such a policy is the only practical one. Some must lead. The enlisted man should never allow his personality to become confused with his uniform. His country expects him to have a mind of his own and to use it when there is a need for it. And the greatest need of a recruit's mind is the understanding of obedience.

When one remembers that modern warfare is a matter of years' duration in which the fortitude of

men is all but exhausted, it will be seen how important this word obedience is. These officers who seem cranky with you because you do not grasp the essentials as promptly as you should are in reality in possession of certain facts, certain experiences which taught them the necessity of preparing you beforehand for the struggles ahead. **They want to learn to depend on you as well as to have you learn to depend on them.** The interminable days of dry-as-dust drilling mean something. Nothing is being done that is unimportant, no matter if it does seem so to you. You will realize the value of this knowledge at some critical moment later on and you will thank these very officers for their painstaking care of you and their desire to see you become rapidly the kind of a soldier who can be relied on.

In the second place the officer over you is in turn subject to even more rigorous discipline than you are. In addition to the performance of his duties he is held responsible for your condition. When the hour comes that he is called to lead you into some particularly dangerous field of action he will be held strictly responsible for what happens. How much more successful will he be, and how much more credit will be attached to your company, if there is mutual understanding by which you act in concert.

All of this formality, this observance of detail, is but for the one reason—the teaching of obedience—or in other words, discipline. Obedience is the prime consideration of the soldier under all conditions. He must train his mind to be open for any command and his actions must be prompt once this command is fully understood. There may be times when certain commands seem queer, even wrong, in your estimation, **but that is none of your business.** Teach yourself to remember this and to jump forward when you are commanded to do so.

If some other system had proved as good it would

have been adopted centuries ago. But war after war has shown us that the successful army is the one whose soldiers know how to obey. They know this word "obey" when they are hungry and tired and almost exhausted. They are ready to leap to their feet in the middle of the night after a hard day's work; they are prepared to do double duty and not to grumble at things which go wrong; they are proud of the unit to which they are attached; they feel that their officers have their interests at heart and will not let them want when there is no necessity for it. It is this sort of spirit that is the necessary adjustment to obedience. It is called the morale of an army, and Napoleon considered it about seventy-five per cent in importance. When an army has been trained and through tireless drilling has lost its mob-like appearance, thus becoming a working possibility, the next thing of importance is to see that the proper spirit governs the actions of the men. If this spirit is lacking something is the matter.

There is no reason why you shouldn't begin right now to inculcate this spirit of unselfishness in yourself as well as your fellows. Let us assume that day after day, week after week, month after month, you are driven through the most rigorous tasks that call forth the last ounce of your patience—you have been grumbling at the enormous amount of it all—you are associated with a crowd of men who are determined not to become soldiers in the complete meaning of the word—you are not being taught intelligently.

All these things being true, what then? Is this sort of business getting you anywhere? Is it helping you any to sit around and discuss your troubles with a lot of men who will never achieve anything, either in the army or out of it? Aren't you wasting the time of your superiors and your Government by loafing when you should be struggling with the many problems that face you? Your instructor may

be having as hard a time teaching you as you are having trying to learn. He is not necessarily an unreasonable person. He may be a gruff Sergeant who has seen years and years of service, but he is not half so black as he is painted. Just try doing what he tells you to do and keep your mouth closed until it's all over. Then if you have anything "on your chest" which seems important and worthy of immediate attention, call him aside and tell him all about it. Depend upon it, if there is any justice in your claims he will recognize it instantly and act accordingly.

Don't let a little misunderstanding put you in the class of "No Goods." This class is always a large one and its members are a sour lot. They sit around like crows and their greatest accomplishment is "knocking." This intellectual treat is repeated many times each day and I warn you to take no stock in them. Not only would it react against you, but there will come a time when some honored work is to be given out and you will have the mortification of seeing the other fellow walk off with it—the man who obeys orders.

It is only necessary to know that the one who gives you orders is your superior. It is up to you to respect his office. You would obey orders in the business world for dollars and cents, why not in the army, where life and death may depend upon your action? Carry out all orders to the best of your ability. If it means that you will be put to a lot of trouble, what of it? The good things don't come easy and your success will depend largely upon your handling of difficult missions. **Do not forget this point.**

Don't stand with your mouth hanging open when you receive an order. Keep it shut and don't say anything until you have accomplished what you have started out to do. It may be that you despise the individual who gave you the order, but if you will recall that the individual in that uniform repre-

sents your Government you will understand how important it is that you do not hesitate to do promptly what you are told.

What counts most in the carrying out of orders is this spirit, this morale, which I have spoken of. It would be a poor army whose soldiers carried out their orders in a sleepy, inconsequential fashion. It is said that most old-timers in the army love to grumble. This may be true, but I doubt it, for I have witnessed them in such far countries as the Philippine Islands, where conditions were bad, and I have yet to see a man who did not carry out his orders under stress willingly. There may have been things that grated on their nerves, but they were able to subjugate their feelings pretty thoroughly.

From the beginning you must accustom yourself to carrying out orders in a thoroughly healthy manner and with good will for all. You are the defender of your country, the individual upon whose efficiency depends a battle, a campaign, a war. Your officer expects you to live up to that high standard of duty so necessary for success. He has been associated with you during the long preparatory period. He knows you are anxious to do what is expected of you (if you are), and he will turn to you in time of need to help bear the heavy burden of responsibility resting upon his shoulders.

Cultivate a wholehearted loyalty to your non-commissioned officers, your officers and your commanding officer. Don't believe every little rumor about them. They are human and are trying to do their duty. You will prove your lack of usefulness by standing around cawing at them. Get down to your task and make it grow under your hands. You've got to do it, so why not do it in a cheerful, helpful way? You can't be loyal if you grumble. You will never be efficient if you shirk your duties. You will never become a non-commissioned officer if you neglect your work and fail to make yourself acquainted with your responsibilities.

I have often heard private soldiers discussing the pro's and con's of their position. They either fail utterly to realize their collective value or they place themselves upon pinnacles of outraged importance where they deliver certain judgments upon Officer So-and-So, some fellow, perhaps, who is anxious to do his duty he overdoes it a little. These men only need to have the truth pointed out to them by **those whom they trust** and such misunderstandings can be eliminated. Naturally there are chronic grumblers whom no amount of explanations gratify. They are hopeless and their punishment will consist in getting all the dirty work in camp and elsewhere.

A thing of vast importance is the spreading of this feeling of loyalty. If you are one of the fellows who spread sunshine everywhere, get busy and see that it permeates the dark recesses of these grumblers' minds. Get after them day and night and show them by your example how much better their meals will taste if they get the dark brown out of their mouths which comes with dissatisfaction.

Close-order drill is primarily intended for discipline, and once it is **thoroughly understood** you will find it much easier to obey commands promptly and effectively. Your squad and your company are your most immediate units. They are formed for a good purpose, a necessary one; become an efficient part of them and by your excellence help improve their working possibilities.

It is indeed true that the soldier is the company. He is the material which is thrown in shape for a definite purpose and he must make it his duty to see that he is a credit to it, and also that his companions are the same. If you are an athlete of some standing, get out and win laurels that will react favorably upon the standing of your company. You will be surprised to see how quickly the good men flock to a company where there is some spirit and achievement. Make your company known in the army for some definite thing which you can do

better than anyone else, and always remain ready to defend this title in a sportsmanlike manner.

Don't fail to salute your officers. As already explained these niceties in the army are for a purpose. They stand in place of the ordinary acts of courtesy in the drawing-room. They are the symbols of your gentlemanly qualities. It doesn't cost anything to be polite, but it is an expensive thing to once obtain a reputation for discourtesy. Once you gain a reputation of any kind in the army you will find it next to impossible to shake it off. It will be difficult for your commanding officer to make of you a non-commissioned officer if you have a record for conspicuous lack of good manners.

The salute is a delicate matter, one of definite importance. It will be treated more fully in the chapter on Discipline.

Success in fighting is the object of training. The entire army is for one purpose only—to win the battle as quickly as possible and with the smallest loss of personnel and equipment. It is a mistaken idea to imagine that generals purposely waste their men's lives. It is often necessary to order charges that decimate troops, but only as a last resort. Pickett's charge, the ride of the Four Hundred in the Crimean War—these have been made historic because of their dramatic qualities, their immense cost in lives. They are typical of only exceptional times.

It is not meant to suggest here that you are going to have a "rosy time." On the contrary, if this war is properly handled and carried to a logical end, it will likely require the complete co-operation of every man and woman in these United States. You are doing your bit by enlisting and shouldering a rifle. You must not rest content with this. You must come to a keen realization of what being a soldier means and you must act upon that faith with unadulterated fervor.

Do not imagine that you are lost in the mass of

men who surround you. The army in certain respects is not the least bit different from the civil life which you recently left. Here the bonds, if anything, are tighter, the feeling of comradeship keener, and the man with ability recognized more promptly by his fellows. Here promises are to be lived up to. No man is taken on faith. He must prove his worth. The army is the truest Democracy of the world. Every man has an equal chance with his fellows. His motto is "Service" and he must live up to it eternally. Democracies fail because the word "Service" is forgotten; likewise, armies fail if this word becomes rusty.

If you have ever played football you will recall how the coach insisted upon one thing—teamwork. His entire teaching began and ended with this. I remember that the failure to comprehend this lost us our first important game of the season. We tried, each in his individual fashion, to do our best, but there was no spirit of the whole, no morale. We did not understand what teamwork meant. But we soon found out. And when we did we had one of the most successful seasons in the history of the school.

In the army, a place where individual worth is something of vast importance, this teamwork must be developed to the last point. Each element of the vast organization must be taught to co-operate with the others and each soldier taught to work with his fellow soldier in a friendly, helpful manner.

The individual in his own way has certain duties that are important and must be performed. He is held responsible for them. He is expected to be intelligent in the way he handles his work and his actions are closely observed. He must subordinate himself to the cause for which he is fighting and this subordination must be complete and final. Even the commanding general is subject to the strict interpretation of certain laws. He is held by the people of his country in strict accountability, and his failure is appalling. There is no doubt but what

McClellan's lack of initiative after the battle of Antietam helped defeat him for the Presidency. The country could not place its trust in an officer who failed to live up to their conception of what an officer ought to be.

And so it is with the private in the ranks. His work, his individuality, may not be so dramatic, so spectacular as that of the commanding officer, but what could the officer do without him? The question needs no answer.

Learn to do what is required of you in an orderly, efficient manner. Remember always that you are the individual upon which the country is leaning. You may be at some time among the slender few who will stave off defeat. Your training must be perfect. You must have before you constantly all the facts necessary to the better understanding of your work. Learn that obedience means simply a quick way to obtain results. Do not consider that you are slighted because you are not singled out immediately for favor and honor. A day will come when you will have a chance to prove to your officers that you are trustworthy. They will not be slow in recognizing this quality in you, either. They are on the alert for competent men and will stand behind you with all the power at their command.

Cultivate the spirit of unselfish devotion to your officers. They are trying to help you, so do your best to help them. Be sure that you have the proper morale that will lead you to victory. Often two or three hundred men have held an army at bay simply because they possessed this morale which made them feel that they were invincible.

This discipline is but a means to an end and it depends upon you and your comrades in arms whether or not this great army that America is forming is to live up to that spirit which dictated the peace leading to our independence.

SENTRY DUTY

MY GENERAL ORDERS ARE:

1. To take charge of this post and all government property in view.

2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.

6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentinel who relieves me all orders from the commanding officer, officer of the day, officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.

7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.

8. In case of fire or disorder to give the alarm.

9. To allow no one to commit a nuisance on or near my post.

10. In any case not covered by instructions, to call the corporal of the guard.

11. To salute all officers and all colors and standards not cased.

One thing that a sentinel should not be sloppy about is his manner of saluting. Nothing looks more neat than a snappy salute from a sentinel, and there is nothing that looks more disrespectful than a salute from a sentry who goes about it as if he were dying of the pip. Put some life and snap into every salute.

To salute, a dismounted sentinel, with piece at right shoulder, halts and faces the person to be saluted when the latter arrives within thirty paces. The limit within which individuals and insignia of rank can be readily recognized is assumed to be thirty paces, and therefore at this distance cognizance is taken of the person or party to be saluted.

The salute is rendered by present arms when the person to be saluted arrives within six paces, or, if he does not pass within that distance, then when he is nearest to you.

The salute will be rendered to all persons or parties at all hours of the day or night, and to all officers whether in uniform or not. If, however, the performance of any specific duty will prevent the proper discharge of your duty by saluting, then you are not required to do so. If you are in communication with an officer you will not salute. If the officer you are in communication with is junior to the officer passing, he will salute, whereupon the sentinel will salute also.

When the flag is being lowered at retreat the sentinels on post who are in sight of the flag will face the flag, and, at the first note of the "Star-Spangled Banner" or "to the colors," come to a present arms and remain in that position until the sounding of the last note, when he resumes walking his post.

"General Orders No. 12—To be especially watchful at night and during the time for challenging, and to challenge all persons on or near any post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority."

During challenging hours a sentinel will advance rapidly toward any person or party seen on or near his post, and when within about thirty yards of them will challenge sharply, "**Halt!** Who is there?" and place himself in the best possible position to receive, or, if necessary, to arrest the person or party.

In case of a mounted party to be challenged the sentinel will call "**Halt! Dismount.** Who is there?"

The sentinel will permit only one of a party to approach him to be recognized, and that person must not be permitted to come so close that a sentinel will be prevented from the free use of his weapon. You must satisfy yourself beyond a reasonable doubt that the parties are what they represent themselves to be before you allow them to pass.

If you are not satisfied, call the corporal of the guard and make the person or party wait until the corporal comes and takes charge of them.

If two or more persons approach a sentinel's post from different directions at the same time, they are challenged in turn and required to halt and remain halted until you give the order to advance. The senior is advanced first always.

The rank for advancing persons or parties are as follows: Commanding officer, officer of the day, officer of the guard, officers, patrols, reliefs, non-commissioned officers of the guard in order of their rank, friends.

A sentinel never will allow himself to be surprised nor permit two parties to advance upon him at the same time.

This challenging and advancing of persons requires some thought and explanation, so ask your instructors for more information about it.

When you are on post you will have comrades who lack the nerve to take a chance themselves, so they will beg you to let them out through your line. If you do you are taking the chance, not them.

On duty all friendship ceases. Remember that.

CARE OF THE FEET

- Q. What are the most common troubles a soldier may have with his feet while on the march?
- A. Corns, blisters, bunions, inflamed or swollen tendons (cords or leaders), and ingrowing nails.
- Q. What causes corns, blisters and bunions?
- A. (a) Shoes that do not fit properly.
(b) Socks that wrinkle.
(c) Wrinkles in the lining of the shoes.
(d) Dirt in the shoes.
(e) Dirty socks or dirty feet.
(f) Not having the feet properly hardened before starting on a long march.
(g) Socks that are too tight.
- Q. How can shoes be fitted to the feet?
- A. After the shoes have been properly fitted to the feet by the Company Commander, stand for five minutes in water well above the soles of the shoes; then walk over a level surface until the shoes are perfectly dry; then rub shoes with a light coat of "Neat's Foot Oil."
- Q. What can be done to prevent blisters other than having a properly fitted shoe?
- A. (a) Always wear woolen socks.
(b) See that the socks have no holes or wrinkles in them and that they are not too tight.
(c) See that there are no wrinkles in the shoe lining.
(d) Put on clean socks every morning.
(e) Use foot powder in shoes and socks every morning.
(f) Bathe the feet every evening, or at least wipe them off with a wet towel.
(g) Put on adhesive plaster over any red or tender spots.
- Q. If a blister has formed while on the march, what would you do?
- A. (a) Open the edge of the blister with the point of a knife or needle that has been heated in a match flame.

- (b) Be sure and get all of the fluid out of the blister; to leave any in it may make it worse.
- c) Put on adhesive plaster covering the skin well beyond the edges of the blisters, putting on as tightly as possible without wrinkles.
- Q. What is a good way to stop a shoe from rubbing the heel?
- A. Put a piece of felt or cloth between the tongue of the shoe and the lace and then lace tightly.
- Q. Where are the tendons that usually become inflamed or swollen?
- A. (a) The large cord that can be felt just above the heel at the back of the foot.
- (b) The several small cords that can be felt in front of the ankle and on top of the foot.
- Q. What causes them to become painful or swollen?
- A. (a) Lacing lower part of leggin too tightly.
- (b) Lacing shoe too tightly.
- (c) Folds in tongue of shoe or knots in the shoe string pressing on the tendons.
- (d) Strap on back of shoe pressing against big tendon above heel by lower part of leggin.
- Q. What would you do if you found you had an inflamed tendon?
- A. Report to medical officer as soon as pain is first noticed. If this is impossible, remove any of the above causes that may be present; soak foot in cold water and then massage over tendon; then strap tendons down as tightly as possible with adhesive plaster.
- Q. What causes ingrowing nails?
- A. Not trimming the nails properly and shoes that are too tight across the toes.
- Q. How should the nails be trimmed?
- A. Straight across, leaving the corners square.
- Q. What would you do if you had a nail just starting to grow in?
- A. (a) Cut the nail square across the ends.
- (b) Cut a V-shaped piece out of the centre of the end.

- (c) Scrape the nail as thin as possible from the point of the V back toward the flesh. See picture No. 24.
- (d) Soak the foot in hot water every night and gently press flesh away from the sides of the nail.
- (e) If possible, work a piece of cotton underneath the edges of the nail where it has started to grow in.
- (f) Do not cut out the corners but leave them grow out square. See picture No. 25.
- (g) Do not cut nail close enough to cause bleeding as this may cause blood poisoning.

LAROA A 1	 G 7	 M	 S	 Y
 B 2	 H 8	 N	 T	 Z
REPEAT C 3	 I 9	INTERROGATORY O	 U	ATTENTION
 D 4	 J 0	AFFIRMATIVE P	 V	INTERVAL
 E 5	NEGATIVE K	 Q	 W	NUMERALS
 F 6	 L	ACKNOWLEDGE R	 X	

SEMAPHORE SIGNALING

CONVENTIONAL SIGNALS AND INSTRUCTIONS

(Two-Arm Semaphore Code.)

To call or answer: "Attention" followed by call letter of station called. Repeat as necessary.

Both stations then make "Interval."

Repeat last word: CC "Interval" twice.

Repeat last message: CCC "Interval" three times.

Repeat after (word): CC "Interval" A (word).

End of word: "Interval."

End of sentence: "Chop-chop" signal (made by placing both arms at the right horizontal and moving them up and down in a cutting motion).

End of message: Two successive "chop-chop" signals and withdrawing flags from view.

Error: AA "Interval," then repeat word.

To break in: "Attention."

Acknowledgment or understood: R.

"Negative," "Affirmative," or "Interrogatory," followed by "Interval," give corresponding meanings to the following signal.

Receiver acknowledges "Attention" whenever made, also "Repeat," etc., and "End of message," *when latter is understood.*

While waiting for "Acknowledgment," or in case of delay, remain at "Interval."

Words not in code are spelled out.

"Numerals" precedes every number sent and indicates numerals until "Interval" is made, after which letters recur without any further indication. When numerals follow letters no intervening "Interval" is necessary. The numerals are the first ten letters in order.

When communicating with the Navy, numerals will be spelled out.

For communication between the firing line and the reserve or commander in the rear, the subjoined signals (Signal Corps codes) are prescribed and should be memorized. In transmission, their concealment from the enemy's view should be insured. In the absence of signal flags, the headdress or other substitute may be used.

Letter of alphabet

If signaled from the rear to the firing line

If signaled from the firing line to the rear

A M.....
 C C C.....
 C F.....
 D T.....
 F
 F B.....
 F L.....
 G
 H H.....
 K
 L T.....
 O

(Ardois and semaphore only.)

Ammunition going forward..
 Charge (mandatory at all times)
 Cease firing
 Double time or "rush"
 Commence firing.....
 Fix bayonets.....
 Artillery fire is causing us losses
 Move forward.....
 Halt
 Negative
 Left
 What is the (R. N. etc.) ? Interrogatory

Ammunition required.
 Am about to charge if no instructions to the contrary.
 Cease firing.
 Double time or "rush."
 Commence firing.
 Fix bayonets.
 Artillery fire is causing us losses.
 Preparing to move forward.
 Halt.
 Negative.
 Left.
 What is the (R. N. etc.) ? Interrogatory.

Letter of alphabet	If signaled from the rear to the firing line	If signaled from the firing line to the rear
<p>- - - - - (All methods but Ardois and semaphore.)</p> <p>P R R N R T S S S U F T</p>	<p>What is the (R. N. etc.) ? In- terrogatory</p> <p>Affirmative Acknowledgment Range Right Support going forward Suspend firing Target</p>	<p>What is the (R. N. etc) ? Interrogatory.</p> <p>Affirmative. Acknowledgment. Range. Right. Support needed. Suspend firing. Target.</p>

FRENCH THE SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION

(The French alphabet has 25 letters—no W).

Characters. Phonetic Pronunciation.

A . . . like *a* in *barge*.

B . . . as in *boy*.

C . . . like *k* before *a, o, u*, or a Consonant; like
 s before *e* and *i*.

D . . . as in *dawn*.

E . . . as in *bed*; *è, é*, as *a* in *fate*. *De, le*, and
 me as *de* in *de* (*r*).

F . . . as in English.

G . . . like the French *j* before *e* and *i*, but hard
 before *a, o* and *u*.

H is nearly always mute.

I . . . like *e* in the word *me*.

J . . . like *s* in the words *vision, leisure*.

K . . . as in *kite*.

L . . . " *loom*.

M . . . " *man*.

N . . . " *nun*.

O . . . as in English.

P . . . as in *post*, but sometimes mute at the end
 of words and syllables.

Q . . . is used as *k*.

R . . . like *r* in *room*.

S . . . as in English.

T . . . as *t* in *told*.

U . . . { no similar sound in English; it is like
 the *u* in the Scotch word *gude*. It
 may be produced by holding the lips
 in a circular shape as for whistling,
 and sounding *eu* as one sound.

V . . . as in English.

X . . . as *x* in *sex*.

Y . . . like *e* in *we*.

Z . . . as in English.

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

SURNAME	nome de famille	<i>non' d fah mee</i>
CHRISTIAN NAME	(S) prénom (m.)	<i>pray non'</i>
NATIONALITY	nationalité (f)	<i>nah see on nah lee</i> <i>tay</i>
REGIMENT	régiment (m.)	<i>ray jee mahn'</i>
RANK	grade (m.)	<i>gradd</i>
AGE	aje	<i>ahj</i>
MARRIED OR	marié, ou	<i>mah ree ay oo</i>
SINGLE	célibataire	<i>say lee bah tairr</i>
DESCRIPTION	signalment (m.)	<i>see nyahl mahn'</i>
ADDRESS	demeurant à	<i>der mer rahn' tah</i>

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MONEY REDUCED TO FRENCH

AMERICAN	ENGLISH			FRENCH
Dols. c.	£	s.	d.	Frs. Cent
Dols. c.	£	s.	d.	Frs. Cent
200 — =	40	0	0 =	1000 —
100 — =	20	0	0 =	500 —
40 — =	8	0	0 =	200 —
20 — =	4	0	0 =	100 —
10 — =	2	0	0 =	50 —
5 — =	1	0	0 =	25 —
4 — =	0	16	0 =	20 —
2 — =	0	8	0 =	10 —
1 — =	0	4	0 =	5 —
— 25 =	0	1	0 =	1 25

French

$\frac{1}{2}d.$ =	{ 1 sou	<i>ern' soo</i>
	{ 5 centimes	<i>san' sahn' teem</i>
1d. =	{ 2 sous	<i>der soo</i>
	{ 10 centimes	<i>dee sahn' teem</i>
$2\frac{1}{2}d.$ =	25 centimes	<i>van't san' sahn' teem</i>
5d. =	50 centimes	<i>san' kahn't sahn' teem</i>
$9\frac{1}{2}d.$ =	franc	<i>ern' frahn'</i>
$1\frac{1}{7}$ =	2 francs	<i>der frahn'</i>

AMERICAN

ENGLISH

FRENCH

4/- = 5 francs

san' frahn'

8/- = 10 francs

dee frahn'

16/- = 20 francs

van' frahn'

NUMBERS

1	un, une	<i>ern' ün</i>
2	deux	<i>der</i>
3	trois	<i>trwah</i>
4	quatre	<i>kattr</i>
5	cinq	<i>san'k</i>
6	six	<i>sees</i>
7	sept	<i>sett</i>
8	huit	<i>weet</i>
9	neuf	<i>nerf</i>
10	dix	<i>dees</i>
11	onze	<i>on'z</i>
12	douze	<i>dooz</i>
13	treize	<i>trez</i>
14	quatorze	<i>kattorrz</i>
15	quinze	<i>kan'z</i>
16	seize	<i>sez</i>
17	dix-sept	<i>dees sett</i>
18	dix-huit	<i>deez weet</i>
19	dix-neuf	<i>deez nerf</i>
20	vingt	<i>van'</i>
21	vingt et un	<i>van' tay ern'</i>
30	trente	<i>trahn't</i>
40	quarante	<i>karrahn't</i>
50	cinquante	<i>san'kahn't</i>
60	soixante	<i>swah sahn't</i>
70	soixante-dix	<i>swah sahn't dees</i>
71	soixante et onze	<i>swah sahn't ay on'z</i>
80	quatre-vingts	<i>kattr van'</i>
81	quatre-vingt-un	<i>kattr van' ern'</i>
90	quatre-vingt-dix	<i>kattr' van' dees</i>
91	quatre-vingt-onze	<i>kattr van' on'z</i>
100	cent	<i>sahn'</i>
1000	mille	<i>meel</i>

1st	premier	<i>prer myay</i>
2nd	deuxième	<i>der zyem</i>
3rd, etc.	troisième, etc.	<i>trwah zyem</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	demi	<i>der mee</i>
$\frac{1}{4}$	quart	<i>karr</i>

TRAVEL

THE INN	l'auberge	<i>low herge</i>
THE INNKEEPER	l'aubergiste	<i>low ber geeste</i>
THE LANDLORD	le propriétaire	<i>ler propreeaitayr</i>
THE LUGGAGE	le bagage	<i>ler bahgahge</i>
THE OFFICE	le bureau	<i>ler beuro</i>
AN OMNIBUS	un omnibus	<i>un omneebeus</i>
THE PILOT	le pilote	<i>ler peelott</i>
THE PORTER	le facteur, le commissionnaire	<i>ler fahkteur, ler kom messeeonair</i>
THE RAILWAY	le chemin de fer	<i>ler sh'maing der fare</i>
RAILWAY- CARRIAGE	le wagon	<i>ler vahgong</i>
RAILWAY- STATION	la gare	<i>lah gar</i>
A RECEIPT	un reçu	<i>ung rehseu</i>
THE ROAD	la chaussée	<i>lah shosaie</i>
THE STATION- MASTER	le chef de gare	<i>ler sheff der gar</i>
THE STEAMER	le bateau à vapeur	<i>ler bahto ah vah</i>
A STRAP	une courroie	<i>eun koorewah</i>
THE TICKET	le billet	<i>ler beeliay</i>
THE TICKET- OFFICE	le guichet	<i>ler geeshay</i>
THE TRAIN	le train	<i>lertraing</i>
A TRAVELING- RUG	une couverture de voyage	<i>eun koovairteur der voyahje</i>
THE TRUNK	la malle	<i>lah mahl</i>
THE VOYAGE	le voyage	<i>ler voyahje</i>
THE WAITER	le garçon	<i>ler gharsaung</i>
THE WAITING- ROOM	la salle d'attente	<i>lah sal d'ahtaungt</i>

THE ARRIVAL	<i>l'arrivéet</i>	<i>lahreevaie</i>
THE BILL	<i>l'addition</i>	<i>lah dee see on</i>
THE CAPTAIN	<i>le capitaine</i>	<i>ler kahpetayn</i>
A CARRIAGE	<i>une voiture</i>	<i>eun vwahtoor</i>
THE CLOAK-ROOM	<i>la consigne</i>	<i>lah konseen</i>
THE CABMAN	<i>le cocher</i>	<i>yer koshai</i>
A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER	<i>le douanier</i>	<i>ler dooahnyai</i>
THE DEPARTURE	<i>le départ</i>	<i>ler daipar</i>
THE ENGINE	<i>l'engin</i>	<i>l'aung jaing</i>
FIRST-CLASS TICKET	<i>billet de première classe</i>	<i>beeyay der preh- myar klass</i>
THE GUARD	<i>le conducteur</i>	<i>ler kongdeukteur</i>
THE HOTEL	<i>l'hôtel</i>	<i>l'otell</i>
THE INTER- PRETER	<i>l'interprète</i>	<i>l'aingtairprayt</i>
THE KEY	<i>la clef</i>	<i>lah klay</i>
THE LANDLADY	<i>la propriétaire</i>	<i>lah propreeaitayr</i>

FOOD AND DRINK

BEEF	<i>bœuf (m.)</i>	<i>berf</i>
BEER	<i>bière (f.)</i>	<i>bee airr</i>
BISCUIT	<i>biscuit (m.)</i>	<i>bis kwee</i>
BREAD	<i>pain (m.)</i>	<i>pan'</i>
BUTTER	<i>beurre (m.)</i>	<i>berr</i>
CHEESE	<i>fromage (m.)</i>	<i>from mahj</i>
COFFEE	<i>café</i>	<i>kah fay</i>
EGG, EGGS	<i>œuf, œufs (m.)</i>	<i>erf, er</i>
HAM	<i>jambon (m.)</i>	<i>jahn' bon'</i>
MEAT	<i>viande (f.)</i>	<i>vyahn'd</i>
MILK	<i>lait (m.)</i>	<i>lay</i>
MUSTARD	<i>moutarde (f.)</i>	<i>moo tahrđ</i>
MUTTON	<i>mouton (m.)</i>	<i>moo ton'</i>
POTATO	<i>pomme de terre (f.)</i>	<i>pomm der tairr</i>
SALT	<i>sel (m.)</i>	<i>sell</i>
SOUP	<i>soupe (f.)</i>	<i>soop</i>
SUGAR	<i>sucre (m.)</i>	<i>sukr</i>
TEA	<i>thé (m.)</i>	<i>tay</i>

VEGETABLES
WATER

légumes (m.) *lay gum*
eau (f.) *oh*

THE TIME, ETC.

THE TIME
l'heure (f.)
lerr

WHAT TIME IS IT?
Quelle heure est-il?
kell err ay teel?
Wie viel Uhr ist es?
vee feel oorr eest ez?

THE CLOCK
F. horloge (f.)
 orrlojj
 vantoor

HALF-PAST TWO
deux heures et demie
derz err ay dmee

THE DATE
la date
lah datt
AGO
il y a
eel yah

WHAT IS THE DATE?
Quelle est la date?
kell ay lah datt?
HOW LONG AGO WAS IT?
Combien de temps y a-t-il?
kon' byan' de tahn' yah teel?

DAYS AND MONTHS

SUNDAY
MONDAY
TUESDAY
WEDNESDAY
THURSDAY
FRIDAY
SATURDAY
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER

dimanche
lundi
mardi
mercredi
jeudi
vendredi
samedi
janvier
février
mars
avril
mai
juin
juillet
août
septembre
octobre
novembre

dec mahn'sh
lern' dee
mahr dee
mairr krer dee
jer dee
vahn' drer dee
sam dee
jahn' vee ay
fay vree ay
marrss
ah vree
may
jwan'
jwee yay
oo
sep tahn' br
ok tobbr
nov vahn'br

DECEMBER décembre *day sahn' br*
 (Days of the week and the months do not have capitals
 in French.)

DAYS AND TIME

DAY	jour (<i>m.</i>)	<i>joorr</i>
TO-DAY	aujourd'hui	<i>oh joorr dwee</i>
YESTERDAY	hier	<i>ee airr</i>
TO-MORROW	demain	<i>der man'</i>
MORNING	matin (<i>m.</i>)	<i>mattan'</i>
AFTERNOON	après-midi (<i>f.</i>)	<i>appray meedee</i>
EVENING	soir (<i>m.</i>)	<i>swahr</i>
NIGHT	nuit (<i>f.</i>)	<i>nwee</i>
GOOD MORNING	bonjour	<i>bon' joorr</i>
GOOD EVENING	bonsoir	<i>bon' swahr</i>
GOOD-BYE	au revoir	<i>oh rer vwahr</i>
WEEK	semaine (<i>f.</i>)	<i>ser menn</i>
FORTNIGHT	quinze jours	<i>kan'z joor</i>
MONTH	mois (<i>f.</i>)	<i>nwah</i>
EARLY	tôt	<i>toh</i>
LATE	tard é	<i>tahr</i>
NOW	maintenant	<i>man'tnahn'</i>
NEVER	jamais	<i>jam may</i>
NEXT	prochain	<i>proshan'</i>
LAST	dernier	<i>dairr nyay</i>

USEFUL PHRASES

HUNGER	I AM HUNGRY
faim (<i>f.</i>)	J'ai faim
<i>fan'</i>	<i>jay fan'</i>
THIRST	ARE YOU THIRSTY?
soif (<i>f.</i>)	Avez-vous soif?
<i>swahf</i>	<i>ah vay voo swahf?</i>
TO COST	WHAT IS THE PRICE OF.....?
coûter	Combien coûte....?
<i>koo tay</i>	<i>kon byan' koot....?</i>
RESTAURANT	THE BILL OF FARE
restaurant (<i>m.</i>)	la carte
<i>ress toh rahn'</i>	<i>lah kahrt</i>

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?	Comment vous appelez-vous?	<i>Kommahn' voo zapplay voo?</i>
WHAT IS THIS?	Qu'est-ce?	<i>Kess?</i>
WHO IS IT?	Qui est-ce?	<i>kee ess?</i>
WHERE IS....?	Y a-t-il?	<i>oo ay?</i>
WHEN....?	Avez-vous?	<i>kahn'?</i>
IS THERE....?	Où est?	<i>ee ah teel?</i>
HAVE YOU....?	Quand?	<i>ah vay voo?</i>
GIVE ME....?	Donnez-moi	<i>donnay mwah</i>
SHOW ME....	Montrez-moi	<i>mon' tray mwah</i>
HOW MUCH IS IT?	Combien?	<i>kon' byan'?</i>
HOW MANY?	Combien (de)?	<i>kon' byan' der?</i>
HOW FAR OFF?	A quelle distance?	<i>ah kell deestahns?</i>
HOW LONG?	Combien de temps?	<i>kon' byan der tahn'?</i>
WILL YOU?	Voulez-vous?	<i>voo lay voo?</i>
THANK YOU	Merci bien	<i>mairr see byan'?</i>
NO, THANK YOU	Non, merci	<i>non' mairr see</i>

IF YOU PLEASE
s'il vous plait
see voo play

HAVE THE GOODNESS
ayez la bonté
aiyai lah bongtai

MUCH OBLIGED
bien obligé
beeain obleejai

YES, SIR
oui, monsieur
wee, mos-syuh

DO YOU UNDERSTAND?
comprenez-vous?
comprenai-voo?

EXCUSE ME
pardonnez-moi
pardonai-mwah

YES, MISS
oui, mademoiselle
wee, m'mzell

NO, MADAM
non, madame
nong, madahm

ALLOW ME
permettez-moi
pairmettai-mwah

BRING ME
apportez-moi
apportai-mwah

DO YOU SPEAK ENGLISH,
FRENCH?
parlez-vous anglais,
français?

*parlai-voo (z) aunglai,
fraungsai?*

I DO NOT SPEAK FRENCH
je ne parle pas français

SEND ME
envoyez-moi
angvoyai-mwah

WILL YOU TELL ME?
voulez-vous me dire?
voolai-voo mer deer

I UNDERSTAND
je comprends
jer compraung

I DO NOT UNDERSTAND
je ne comprends pas
jer ner compraung pah

TAKE THIS
prenez ceci
prenai sersee
MAKE HASTE
dépechez-vous!
daipeyschai-voo!

TAKE CARE!
prenez garde!
prenai gard!

WHAT DO YOU WANT?
que voulez vous?
ker voolai voo?

IT IS LATE
il est tard
eel ai tar

IT IS NOT LATE
il n'est pas tard
eel n'ay pah tar

ARE YOU TIRED?
êtes-vous fatigué?
ait-voo fateegay?

jer ner parl pah fraungsai
IS THERE ANY ONE WHO
SPAKS ENGLISH HERE?
y a-t-il ici quelqu'un qui
parle anglais?
ee'ah-t'eel eecee kelck-ung
kee parl aunglai?
COME IN
entrez!
angtrai!

GO AWAY
allez-vous en
allai-vooz aung

THIS WAY
par ici
par eecee

VERY WELL
très-bien
tray-beeaing
WHAT DO YOU SAY?
que dites vous?
ker deet voo?

NOT AT ALL
point du tout
pwaing deu too
ARE YOU SLEEPY?
avez-vous sommeil?
ahvai-voo sommail

I AM SLEEPY
j'ai sommeil
j'ay sommail

COUNTRIES AND PHRASES

UNITED STATES	I AM AMERICAN	I DO NOT SPEAK
Les Etats-Unis	Je suis Américain	FRENCH
<i>leyz aytahz eunee</i>	<i>jer swee zam er ee</i>	Je ne parle pas
	<i>cane</i>	français
		<i>jer ner pahrl pah</i>
		<i>frahn say</i>
ENGLAND	I AM ENGLISH	DOES ANY ONE HERE
Angleterre (f.)	Je suis Anglais	SPEAK ENGLISH?
<i>ahn'gler tairr</i>	<i>jer swee zahn'glay</i>	Parle-t-on anglais
		ici?
		<i>pahrl ton' ahnglay</i>
		<i>ee see?</i>
		WHERE ARE THE
		HEADQUARTERS?
FRANCE	FRENCH SOLDIER	Où est le quartier
France (f.)	Soldat français	général?
<i>frahn'ss</i>	<i>solldah frahn'say</i>	<i>oo ay ler kahrt yay</i>
		<i>jay nay ral?</i>
	BELGIAN REFUGEE	HE SPEAKS FRENCH
	Réfugié belge	(GERMAN)
	<i>ray fu jee ay bellj</i>	Il parle français
		(allemand)
BELGIUM		<i>eel pahrl frahn'say</i>
Belgique (f.)		(al mahn')
<i>bell jeek</i>		
GERMANY	A GERMAN SPY	HAVE YOU SEEN
Allemagne	Un espion alle-	ANY GERMANS?
<i>al magn</i>	mand	Avez-vous vu des
	<i>ern' ess peeon' all</i>	Allemands?
	<i>mahn'</i>	<i>ah vay voo vu day</i>
		<i>zal mahn'?</i>
DENMARK	le Danemark	<i>ler dan'mark</i>
ENGLAND	l'Angleterre	<i>lahn'gler tairr</i>
HOLLAND	la Hollande	<i>lah Hollaungd</i>
HUNGARY	la Hongrie	<i>lah hongree</i>
IRELAND	l'Irlande	<i>l'eerlaund</i>
ITALY	l'Italie	<i>l'eetahlee</i>
RUSSIA	la Russie	<i>lah reussee</i>
SCOTLAND	l'Ecosse	<i>l'aykoss</i>

SPAIN	l'Espagne	<i>l'espaine</i>
SWEDEN	la Suède	<i>lah swayde</i>
SWITZERLAND	la Suisse	<i>lah sweess</i>
TURKEY	la Turquie	<i>lah turkee</i>
UNITED STATES	les Etats-Unis	<i>lays atas unee</i>

SHOPPING

HOW MUCH? Combien? <i>kong-beeaing?</i>	I WILL TAKE THIS Je prends ceci <i>jer praung sersec</i>
THAT IS TOO MUCH C'est trop <i>sai troh</i>	SEND THEM TO — Envoyez-la à — <i>aungvoyai-lez ah —</i>
SHOW ME SOME Faites moi voir des — <i>fate mwah vwar dey —</i>	THIS COLOR IS TOO DARK; TOO LIGHT Cette couleur est trop fon- cée trop claire <i>set kooler ai tro fongsay; troh klair</i>
I WISH TO BUY Je voudrais acheter <i>jer voodraiz ash e tay</i>	WILL YOU TRY IT ON? voulez-vous l'essayer? <i>voolai-voo l'essayay?</i>

THE TOILET, ETC.

TO TIDY UP Faire la toilette <i>fairr lah twah lett</i>	SOME WATER FOR A WASH, PLEASE De l'eau pour me laver, s'il vous plaît <i>der loh poor mer lah vay see voo play</i>
THE HAIRDRESSER Le coiffeur <i>ler kwah ferr</i>	SHAVE AND HAIR CUT, PLEASE Faites la barbe et coupez les cheveux, s.v.p. <i>fett ah bar ay koo pay lay shver, see voo play</i>
THE WASHERWOMAN La blanchisseuse <i>lah blahn' shess ers</i>	WILL YOU WASH THESE CLOTHES, PLEASE? Voulez-vous laver ce linge sale, s.v.p.

voo lay voo lah vay ser lan'j
sahl, see voo play

I WANT A NEEDLE, THREAD, AND
 SCISSORS

TO MEND

Raccommoder

rak kom mod day

Il me faut une aiguille, du fil et
 des ciseaux

eel mer foh un ay gwee, du feel
ay day see zoh

CLOTHING AND KIT

BELT	ceinture (f.)	<i>san' tur</i>
BOOTLACES	lacets (m.)	<i>lassay</i>
BOOTS	chaussure (f.)	<i>shoh sur</i>
BRUSH	brosse (f.)	<i>bross</i>
CARTRIDGE- POUCH	cartouchière (f.)	<i>kahr toosh</i> <i>yairr</i>
COMB	peigne (m.)	<i>peng</i>
FLANNEL VEST	gilet de flanelle (m.)	<i>jee lay der</i> <i>flah nell</i>
HANDKERCHIEF	mouchoir (m.)	<i>moo shwahr</i>
MENDING OUTFIT	trousse (f.)	<i>troos</i>
NEEDLE	aiguille (f.)	<i>ay gwee</i>
OVERCOAT	capote (f.)	<i>kah pott</i>
DRAWERS	caleçon (m.)	<i>kal son'</i>
RAZOR	rasoir (m.)	<i>raz wahr</i>
SHIRT	chemise (f.)	<i>sher meez</i>
SOAP	savon (m.)	<i>sah von'</i>
SOCKS	chaussettes (f.)	<i>shoh sett</i>
THREAD	fil (m.)	<i>feel</i>
TROUSERS	pantalon (m.)	<i>pahn' talon</i>
TUNIC	tunique (f.)	<i>tu neek</i>
TOOTH-BRUSH	brosse à dents (f.)	

THE BODY

ANKLE	cheville (f.)	<i>shervee</i>
ARM	bras (m.)	<i>brah</i>
ARTERY	artère (f.)	<i>ihrtairr</i>
BACK	dos (m.)	<i>doh</i>

BONE	os (m.)	<i>ohss</i>
BREAST	poitrine (f.)	<i>bwahtreen</i>
EAR	oreille (f.)	<i>orray</i>
ELBOW	coude (m.)	<i>kood</i>
EYE	œil (m.)	<i>oy</i>
HAND	main (f.)	<i>man'</i>
HEAD	tête (f.)	<i>tett</i>
HEART	cœur (m.)	<i>kerr</i>
LEG	jambe (f.)	<i>jahn'b</i>
LUNG	poumon (m.)	<i>poo mon'</i>
MOUTH	bouche (f.)	<i>boosh</i>
NECK	cou (m.)	<i>koo</i>
NOSE	nez (m.)	<i>ñay</i>
SHOULDER	épaule (f.)	<i>ay pohl</i>
SPINE	épine (f.)	<i>ay been</i>
STOMACH	estomac (m.)	<i>esstomah</i>
THIGH	cuisse (f.)	<i>kweess</i>

CORRESPONDENCE

POST-OFFICE	bureau de poste (m.)	<i>bu roh der posst</i>
LETTER-BOX	boîte aux lettres (f.)	<i>bwaht oh lettr</i>
LETTER	carte postale (f.)	<i>lettr</i>
POST-CARD	télegramme (m.)	<i>khart posstahl</i>
TELEGRAM	lettre recom-	<i>tay lay gram</i>
REGISTERED	mandée (f.)	<i>lettre re kom</i>
LETTER	poste	<i>mahn' day</i>
TO BE CALLED	restante (f.)	<i>posst ress tahn't</i>
FOR	très pressé	
URGENT	mandat-	<i>tray pressay</i>
MONEY ORDER	poste (m.)	<i>mahn' dah posst</i>
WRITING PAPER	papier à lettres (m.)	<i>pap yay ah lettr</i>
INK	encre (f.)	<i>ahn' kr</i>
STAMP	timbre-poste (m.)	<i>tan'br posst</i>
ENVELOPE	enveloppe (f.)	<i>ahn' vlopp</i>
PEN	plume (f.)	<i>plum</i>

FIRST AID

BANDAGE	bandage (m.)	<i>bahn' dahj</i>
BEARER	brancardier (m.)	<i>brahn' kahr dyay</i>
COTTON-WOOL	ouate (f.)	<i>waht</i>
DRESSING	pansement (m.)	<i>bahn' ss mahn'</i>
FEVER	fièvre (f.)	<i>fee aver</i>
FRACTURE	fracture (f.)	<i>frak tur</i>
LINT	charpie (f.)	<i>shahr pee</i>
PAIN	douleur (f.)	<i>doo lerr</i>
PATIENT	malade (m.)	<i>mal lad</i>
PLASTER	emplâtre (f.)	<i>ahn' plah tr</i>
SLING	écharpe (f.)	<i>ay sharp</i>
SPRAIN	entorse (f.)	<i>ahn' torrss</i>
STRETCHER	brancard (m.)	<i>brahn' kahr</i>
WOUND	blessure (f.)	<i>bles sur</i>
TO DRESS	panser	<i>pahn' say</i>

(WOUNDS)

TO HEAL	guérir	<i>gay reer</i>
TO NURSE	soigner	<i>swahn yay</i>
GENTLY	doucement	<i>dooss mahn'</i>
QUICKLY	vite	<i>veet</i>
AMBULANCE	ambulance (f.)	<i>ahn' bu lahn'ss</i>

WHERE IS THE AMBULANCE? THE RED CROSS?

Où est l'ambulance? la croix rouge?

oo ay l'ahn bu lahn'ss? lah krwah rooj?

WOUNDED *bessé blessay*

HELP ME TO CARRY HIM

Aidez-moi à le porter

ay day mwah ah ler por tay

TO BANDAGE *bander bahn' day*

HE MUST HAVE HIS LEG (HIS HEAD) BANDAGED

Il faut lui bander la jambe (la tête)

eel foh lwee bahn' day lah jan'b (ah tett)

A SPLINT *éclisse (f.) ay kleess*

HAVE YOU SOME WOOD TO MAKE SPLINTS?

Avez-vous du bois pour faire des éclisses?

ah vay voo du bwah poor fairr day zay kleess?

IN HOSPITAL

BASIN	cuvette (f.)	<i>ku vett</i>
BED	lit (m.)	<i>lee</i>
BED-CLOTHES	draps (m.)	<i>drah</i>
CHAMBER-POT	vase de nuit (m.)	<i>vahz der nwee</i>
CONSTIPATION	constipation (f.)	<i>kon' stee pah seeon'</i>
DIARRHOEA	diarrhée (f.)	<i>dee ahray</i>
DOCTOR	médecin (m.)	<i>mayd san'</i>
HEADACHE	mal à la tête (m.)	<i>mal ah lah tett</i>
HOT-WATER	bouillotte (f.)	<i>boo yott</i>
BOTTLE		
NURSE	infirmière (f.)	<i>an' feerrm yairr</i>
PILLOW	oreiller (m.)	<i>or ray yay</i>
SLEEPING	potion	<i>poh seeon'</i>
DRAUGHT	calmante (f.)	<i>kal mahn't</i>
WATER CLOSET	cabinet (m.)	<i>kah bee nay</i>
I AM COLD	j'ai froid	<i>jay frwah</i>
I AM HOT	j'ai chaud	<i>jay shoh</i>
TO BURN	brûler	<i>bru lay</i>
TO SLEEP	dormir	<i>dorr meerr</i>
TO SUFFER	souffrir	<i>soo freerr</i>
HEALTH	santé (f.)	<i>sahn' tay</i>
HOW ARE YOU THIS MORNING?		
Comment allez-vous ce matin?		
<i>kommahn' tal lay voo ser cattan?</i>		
BETTER (WORSE)	Mieux (pis)	<i>myer (pee)</i>
PAIN	douleur (f.)	<i>doo lerr</i>
WHERE IS THE PAIN?		
Où est la douleur?		
<i>oo ay lah doolerr?</i>		
IN THE ARM	Au bras	<i>oh brah</i>
WOUND	blessure (f.)	<i>blessur</i>
IS THE WOUND PAINFUL?		
La blessure vois fait-elle mal?		
<i>lah bessurr voo fay tell mal?</i>		
YES (NO), SIR	Oui (Non), Monsieur	<i>wee (non), mos yoh</i>
BLOOD	sang (m.)	<i>sahn'</i>

HAVE YOU LOST MUCH BLOOD?
 Avez-vous perdu du sang?
ah vay voo pairr du sahn'?
 (NOT) MUCH (Pas) beaucoup (pah) koo
 YOU MUST LIE DOWN
 Il faut rester coché
eel foh reestay koo shay
 LIE FLAT ON YOUR STOMACH
 Mettez-vous à plat ventre
mettay voo ah plah vahn' tr
 DO YOU FEEL SICK?
 Avez-vous mal au cœur?
Ahy vay voo mal oh kerr?
 HAVE YOU PAINS IN THE BOWELS?
 Souffrez-vous du ventre?
soo fray voo du vahn' tr
 ARE YOU DROWSY?
 Avez-vous envie de dormir?
ah vay voo ahn' vee der dor meer?
 I CAN'T SLEEP
 Je ne peux pas dormir
jer ner pah dorr meerr
 DO YOU FEEL BETTER?
 Ca va-t-il mieux?
Sah va tee myer?
 YOU WILL SOON BE WELL
 Vous serez bientôt remis
voo sray byan' toh rmee

MILITARY TERMS

ADVANCE-GUARD	avant-garde (f.)	<i>av vahn' gahrd</i>
ARMY	armée (f.)	<i>ahrmay</i>
ARMY CORPS	corps d'armée	<i>korr d'ahrmay</i>
ARTILLERY	artillerie (f.)	<i>ar till ree</i>
BARRACKS	caserne (f.)	<i>kah zairrn</i>
BATTALION	bataillon (m.)	<i>batt ah yon'</i>
CAMP	camp (m.)	<i>kahn'</i>
CAVALRY	cavalerie (f.)	<i>kav al ree</i>
COMPANY	compagnie (f.)	<i>kon' pang ee</i>

DIVISION	division (f.)	<i>dee veez yon'</i>
ENGINEERS	génie (m.)	<i>jay nee</i>
GUARDS	garde (f.)	<i>gahrđ</i>
HEADQUARTERS	quartier	<i>kahrt jay</i>
	général (m.)	<i>jay nay ral</i>
INFANTRY	infanterie (f.)	<i>an' fahn' tree</i>
REAR-GUARD	arrière-garde (f.)	<i>arryairr gahrđ</i>
REGIMENT	régiment (m.)	<i>ray jee mahn'</i>
SQUADRON	escadron (m.)	<i>esskad ron'</i>
STAFF	état-major (m.)	<i>ay tah mah jorr</i>

MILITARY RANKS

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL	général de division	<i>jay nay ral der dee vee zee on'</i>
MAJOR-GENERAL	général de brigade	<i>jay nay ral der bree gadd</i>
COLONEL	colonel	<i>kol lon nell</i>
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL	lieutenant-colonel	<i>lyert nahn' kol ton' nell</i>
MAJOR	commandant	<i>kommahn' dahn'</i>
CAPTAIN (inf.)	capitaine	<i>kap pee tenn</i>
CAPTAIN (cav.)	capitaine	<i>kap pee tenn ..</i>
LIEUTENANT	lieutenant	<i>lyert nahn'</i>
NON-COM.	sous-officier	<i>soo zoffeess jay</i>
SERGEANT	sergent	<i>sair jahn'</i>
QUARTERMASTER	sergent-fourrier	<i>sair jahn' foor jay</i>
SERGEANT (inf.)	maréchal des logis	<i>mah ray shal day lojjee</i>
SERGEANT (cav.)	caporal	<i>kap porral</i>
CORPORAL (inf.)	brigadier	<i>bree gad jay</i>
CORPORAL cav.)	simple soldat	<i>san'pl soll dah</i>
PRIVATE		

MILITARY PHRASES

ON SENTRY DUTY	HALT! WHO GOES THERE?—A FRIEND
en faction	Halte! Qui vive?—Un ami
<i>ahn' fak seeon'</i>	<i>alt kee veev?—ern ahmee</i>
TAKE COVER	HELP ME TO DIG A TRENCH
Abritez-vous	Aidez-moi à creuser une tranchée

<i>ah bree tay voo</i>	<i>ayday nwah ah krer zay un trahn shay</i>	
IN AMBUSH	HAVE YOU SEEN ANY GERMANS IN	
	AMBUSH?	
en embuscade	Avez-vous vu des Allemands en em-	
	buscade?	
<i>an an' bus kadd</i>	<i>ah vay voo vu day zal mahn' an' an'</i>	
ATTENTION	<i>bus kadd?</i>	
Garde à vous!	TO CARRY A	THE FLAG OF TRUCE
	DESPATCH	
<i>gahr dah voo</i>	porter une	le drapeau
PASS-WORD	dépêche	parlementaire
Mot d'ordre (m.)	<i>porr tay un day</i>	<i>ter drah poh pahrl</i>
<i>moh dorrd</i>	<i>pesh</i>	<i>mahn' tairr</i>

AMERICA

- 1 My country! 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the pilgrims' pride!
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring!
- 2 My native country, thee,
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills:
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.
- 3 Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song:
Let mortal tongues awake;
Let all that breathe partake;
Let rocks their silence break,
The sound prolong.
- 4 Our fathers' God to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

- 1 O, Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When Liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue;
When borne by the red, white and blue,
When borne by the red, white and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble
When borne by the red, white and blue.
- 2 When war winged its wide desolation,
And threatened the land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm:
With the garlands of vict'ry around her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue;
The boast of the red, white and blue,
The boast of the red, white and blue,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.
- 3 The star-spangled banner bring hither,
O'er Columbia's true sons let it wave;
May the wreaths they have won never wither;
Nor its stars cease to shine on the brave:
May the service, united, ne'er sever,
But hold to their colors so true;
The army and navy forever.
Three cheers for the red, white and blue!
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

1

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last
gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the clouds
of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly
streaming?
And the rockets' red glare,
The bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

2

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam
Of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-sptangled banner, oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

3

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps'
pollution.
No refuge could save
The hireling slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

4

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand

Between their loved home and wild war's desolation ;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued
land

Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a
nation!

Then conquer we must,

When our cause it is just,

And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

ILLINOIS

1 By the rivers gently flowing,

Illinois, Illinois,

O'er thy prairies verdant growing,

Illinois, Illinois,

Comes an echo on the breeze,

Rustling through the leafy trees,

And its mellow tones are these.

Illinois, Illinois.

And its mellow tones are these,

Illinois.

2 From a wilderness of prairies,

Illinois, Illinois,

Straight thy way and never varies,

Illinois, Illinois,

Till upon the inland sea,

Stands thy great commercial tree,

Turning all the world to thee,

Illinois, Illinois.

Turning all the world to thee,

Illinois.

3 When you heard your country calling,

Illinois, Illinois,

Where the shot and shell were falling,

Illinois, Illinois,

When the "Southern Host" withdrew,
Pitting Gray against the Blue,
There were none more brave than you,
 Illinois, Illinois,
There were none more brave than you,
 Illinois.

4 Not without thy wondrous story,
 Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the nation's glory,
 Illinois, Illinois,
On the record of thy years,
Ab'ram Lincoln's name appears,
Grant and Logan and our tears,
 Illinois, Illinois,
Grant and Logan and our tears,
 Illinois.

5 When the Cubans struck for freedom,
 Illinois, Illinois,
Uncle Sam resolved to aid them,
 Illinois, Illinois,
And for men on land and sea,
Illinois said: "Call on me!
For the Cubans must be free!"
 Illinois, Illinois,
For the Cubans must be free,
 Illinois.

6 Some encamped at Chickamauga,
 Illinois, Illinois,
Others fell at Santiago,
 Illinois, Illinois,
Others, anxious for a call,
They will march, or fight, or fall,
They are heroes, heroes all,
 Illinois, Illinois,
They are heroes, heroes all,
 Illinois.

DIXIE LAND

- 1 I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land whar' I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

Den I wish I was in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand
To lib and die in Dixie;
Away, Away, Away down south in Dixie.
Away, Away, Away down south in Dixie.

- 2 Old Missus marry Will, de weaber,
Willium was a gay deceaber;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
But when he put hs arm around 'er
He smiled 'as fierce as a forty pounder,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

- 3 His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Old Missus acted the foolish part,
And died for a man dat broke her heart,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

- 4 Now here's health to the next old Missus,
And all de gals dat want to kiss us;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
But if you want to drive 'way sorrow,
Come and hear dis song tomorrow,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

- 5 Dar's buck-wheat cakes an' Ingen' batter,
Makes you fat or a little fatter;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.
Den hoe it down an' scratch your grabble,
To Dixie's land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

1

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the
Lord;

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of
wrath are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible
swift sword,

His truth is marching on.

Glory! glory! Hallelujah!

Glory! glory! Hallelujah!

Glory! glory! Hallelujah!

His truth is marching on.

2

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred
circling camps;

They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews
and damps;

I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and
flaring lamps,

His day is marching on.

3

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows
of steel:

"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my
grace shall deal."

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with
His heel,

Since God is marching on.

4

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never
call retreat;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judge-
ment seat;

O, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant,
my feet!

Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across
 the sea,
 With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you
 and me;
 As He died to make men holy, let us die to make
 men free,
 While God is marching on.

MY OLD KENTUCKY HOME

1 The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home,
 'Tis summer, the darkies are gay;
 The corn-top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom,
 While the birds make music all the day.
 The young folks roll on the little cabin floor,
 All merry, all happy and bright;
 By'm-by hard times comes a-knocking at the door,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!

Weep no more, my lady! O weep no more today!
 We will sing one song for the old Kentucky home,
 For the old Kentucky home, far away.

2 They hunt no more for the possum and the coon,
 On the meadow, the hill and the shore;
 They sing no more by the glimmer of the moon,
 On the bench by the old cabin door.
 The day goes by like a shadow o'er the heart,
 With sorrow where all was delight;
 The time has come when the darkies have to part,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!

3 The head must bow and the back will have to bend,
 Wherever the darkey may go;
 A few more days and the trouble all will end,
 In the field where the sugar-can'es grow;
 A few more days for to tote the weary load,—
 No matter, 'twill never be light;
 A few more days till we totter on the road,
 Then my old Kentucky home, good-night!

MARSELLAISE HYMN

1 Ye sons of France, awake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise!
Your children, wives and grand-sires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms, to arms, ye brave!
The' avenging sword unsheathed!
March on, march on!
All hearts resolved on victory or death.

2 With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst for gold and pow'r unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air,
To mete and vend the light and air,
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

3 O, Liberty! can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy gen'rous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.

MY MILITARY RECORD

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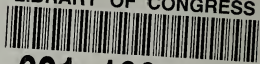
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